



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Michael F. Easley, Governor  
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary  
Office of Archives and History

Division of Historical Resources  
David L. S. Brook, Director

March 5, 2004

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *David Brook*

SUBJECT: Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, John and Catherine Bodenhamer House National Register of Historic Places Evaluation, Winston-Salem Northern Beltway: Eastern Extension, US 311 to I-40 Business, U-2579A, Forsyth County, ER03-0569

Thank you for your February 23, 2004, transmittal of the survey report by Heather Fearnbach of Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc.

For purpose of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:

The John and Catherine Bodenhamer House, 4072 High Point Road, is not eligible for the National Register under any criteria because it does not retain sufficient integrity in design, materials, and workmanship to convey the significance of the property. The building's integrity has been compromised by its numerous changes, including the application of permastone to the exterior, the ten-foot raised foundation, and the two-and-a-half-mile move from its original location.

Although the John and Catherine Bodenhamer House is not eligible for the National Register, it does retain some significant late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century architectural elements. The core of the house is hewn log, constructed in circa 1790.

Because of these factors, the State Historic Preservation Office hopes that the North Carolina Department of Transportation can avoid this property in constructing the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway project.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

[www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us](http://www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us)

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801

March 5, 2004

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Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT  
Heather Fearnbach, Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc.

bc: ✓ Southern/McBride  
County

**RECEIVED**

FEB 25 2004

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
Phase II Intensive  
Final Identification and Evaluation**

**Winston-Salem Northern Beltway: Eastern Extension  
US 311 to I-40 Business  
Forsyth County, North Carolina  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
TIP No. U-2579A  
WO No. 6.628002T  
WBS No. 34839.1.1**

**National Register of Historic Places Evaluation  
of the  
John and Catherine Bodenhamer House  
4072 High Point Road  
Forsyth County**

**Prepared for:  
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.  
Post Office Box 33068  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27636-3068  
919-677-2000**

**Prepared by:  
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.  
Post Office Box 1171  
604 West Morgan Street, Suite B-7  
Durham, NC 27702  
919-682-2211**

**RECEIVED**

FEB 25 2004

February 2004

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
Phase II Intensive  
Final Identification and Evaluation**

**National Register of Historic Places Eligibility  
Of the  
John and Catherine Bodenhamer House  
4072 High Point Road  
Forsyth County**

**Winston-Salem Northern Beltway: Eastern Extension  
US 311 to I-40 Business  
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Durham, NC 27702  
919-682-2211**

**February 2004**

Heather Fearnbach 2-23-04  
Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator Date  
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

Jennifer Martin 2/23/2004  
Jennifer Martin, Project Manager Date  
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor Date  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

**Forsyth County, North Carolina**  
**TIP No. U-2597A**  
**WO No. 6.628002T**  
**WBS No. 34839.1.1**

**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct the extension of the eastern section of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway from US 311 north to I-40 Business in east Forsyth County. The project consists of four alternative 1,200-foot corridors and is approximately 4.5 miles long.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPEI) conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation in June of 2003. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated. Subsequently, NCDOT received a request from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the John and Catherine Bodenhamer House, also known as the Dempsey McDaniels House, at 4072 High Point Road. Although in the APE, the Bodenhamer House had not been surveyed earlier in the planning process. This report is in response to that request.

In addition to the field survey, EPEI reviewed the survey files at the HPO in Raleigh. The principal investigator conducted research in the North Carolina Room of the Forsyth County Public Library, the Salem Archives and the Forsyth County Courthouse. EPEI also contacted local historians and the property owners for additional information. The principal investigator delineated the subject property on a USGS topographical quadrangle map (Figure 1).

EPEI conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled *Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (1994).

This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) dated February 2, 1996.

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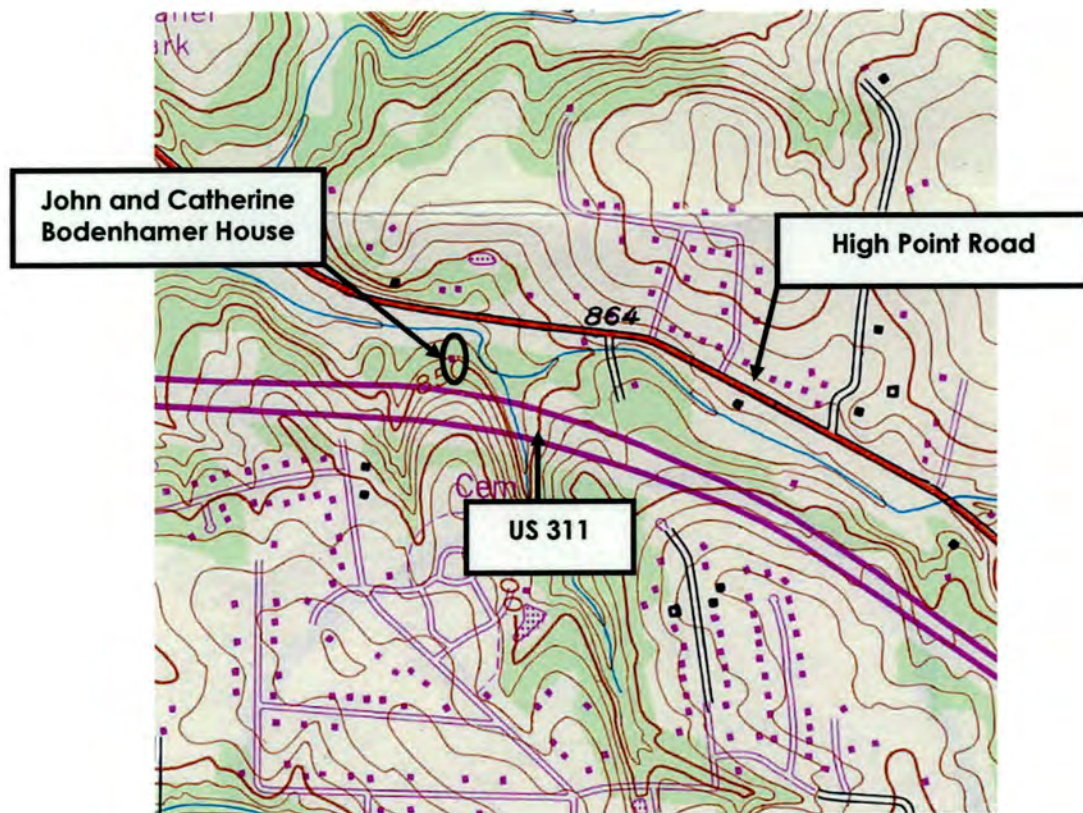
## I. Property Evaluation

*Property Determined Not Eligible for the National Register*

John and Catherine Bodenhamer House

### Location

The John and Catherine Bodenhamer House is located at 4072 High Point Road. The house faces north and is situated on a hill between US 311 and High Point Road. Abbotts Creek winds along the northern edge of the property. The house was moved two-and-a-half miles west of its original location on June 4, 1978 in order to save it from demolition during the construction of US 311.



**Figure 1. Property Location Map**



### Background Information

Christian and Charity Bodenhamer arrived in Rowan County in the fall of 1774. Originally from Germany, they were married around 1750 and had six sons and two daughters between 1752 and 1774. Based on pay vouchers Christian received from the state of North Carolina, it appears that he supplied provisions to the Continental Army. Christian and Charity's three oldest sons, John, Peter and William, fought on the side of the Revolutionaries. During the late 1770s and early 1780s Christian was an overseer for the Dan River Road, served on juries and was a tax assessor in the Hopewell District.<sup>1</sup>

Christian acquired approximately eight hundred acres of land through land grants and purchases before his death in 1788. By 1785 he had dispersed most of his acreage to his children, and his possessions were sold at auction on December 2, 1788. Charity lived in the log house they built until her death in 1816. Joseph Bradford Bodenheimer, Christian and Charity's great-grandson, described this house as being "of logs, puncheon floor, cabin roof, stick and clay chimney, fire place ten feet wide. The arch was a Poplar log hewn three cornered, and so high that the writer stood straight under it."<sup>2</sup>

John Bodenhamer, Christian and Charity's oldest son, was born on April 4, 1752. He married Catherine Trucks around 1772. John is listed on the 1778 Tax List of Rowan County with his father, but soon set up his own household. He received a land grant of three hundred acres on May 24, 1789 and subsequently purchased another four hundred acres. According to family tradition, he constructed a log house in the vicinity of Abbotts Creek.<sup>3</sup> John was active in the community, paid taxes, witnessed deeds for his neighbors, served on juries and donated a parcel of land for the construction of the log Bethel United Methodist Church around 1800.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Lois Ione Hotchkiss Heuss, *Christian Bodenhamer Bodenheimer-Bodenhammer of Rowan County, North Carolina, and His Descendants* (Charlotte: Herb Eaton, Inc., 1979), 1-3.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-6.

<sup>3</sup> It is likely that the house John and Catherine Bodenhamer constructed is the house that is still standing on High Point Road. However, due to the difficulty of dating log buildings in the absence of other early construction and stylistic details, it is equally possible that John and Catherine's son Christian constructed the house after he inherited his father's property.

<sup>4</sup> Lois Ione Hotchkiss Heuss, *Christian Bodenhamer*, 11-12.

John deeded two of his sons, John and William, land in 1815 and 1816, and upon his death in 1820 gave his son Christian "that tract of land on which I now live, consisting of two hundred acres...on condition that he...does find a sufficient and comfortable maintenance for his mother during her life or widowhood." Catherine died in 1826.<sup>5</sup>

Christian Bodenhamer was born in Rowan County on August 31, 1788. He married Temperance Daniel in 1810 and they had nine children, the youngest of whom, Catherine and Christian Franklin, were twins born on May 30, 1833.<sup>6</sup> All of Christian's sons were farmers and settled in close proximity to each other in Abbotts Creek Township. They grew wheat, Indian corn and oats and raised sheep and swine. Each household also had several milk cows and horses.<sup>7</sup>

Temperance Bodenhamer died in 1859. In the 1870 census Christian Bodenhamer Sr. was enumerated in the household of his son, Christian Franklin Bodenhamer. Christian Sr. died in 1871 and left his "plantation" and all of his land to Christian Franklin, who was also the sole executor of his father's will.<sup>8</sup>

The 1880 census enumerates Christian Franklin Bodenhamer and his brother Peter Randall Bodenhamer in separate but adjacent households. Another brother, Jesse, lived with Christian and his family.<sup>9</sup> It appears that Peter Randall lived in the house built by John and Catherine Bodenhamer.

By 1900 Peter Randall Bodenhamer was the sole surviving child of Christian and Temperance Bodenhamer. He and his second wife, Eliza, still lived in the family home with two black servants, Elizabeth Peak and Harvey Shields. Peter's son, Randall Alexander Bodenhamer, lived nearby with his wife, Delphania, and their two children, Cary Rowan and Mary Emeline Bodenhamer. In 1910 and 1920 Peter was listed as a member of Randall

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 11, 13.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., 38-39.

<sup>7</sup> United States Census, Population and Agriculture Schedules, Davidson County, North Carolina, 1860.

<sup>8</sup> Lois Ione Hotchkiss Heuss, *Christian Bodenhamer*, 38-39; United States Census, Population Schedule, Davidson County, North Carolina, 1870.

<sup>9</sup> United States Census, Population Schedule, Davidson County, North Carolina, 1880.

Alexander Bodenhamer's household. After Cary married in 1915 he and his young wife moved in with his parents and grandfather. Their two children, Naomi Ruth and Gorrell Motsinger Bodenhamer, were the last Bodenhamer's born in the family home on High Point Road.<sup>10</sup>

Peter Randall Bodenhamer died in 1920. There had been a toll station where the Old Plank Road passed through the Bodenhamer property and the Bodenhamers provided shelter for travelers for many years. The Bodenhamer House continued to be a stop for men driving cattle from Mt. Airy to High Point until 1922, when Cary and his family moved to Winston-Salem. The spelling of the Bodenhamer name changed in Cary's generation from "Bodenhamer" to "Bodenheimer."<sup>11</sup>

### Description

The John and Catherine Bodenhamer House is a one-and-a-half-story on basement, log and frame building with a series of one-story rear and side additions and an asphalt-shingle roof. The exterior of the house is covered with permastone. The first application, completed in the mid-1950s, has the appearance of cut stone and a higher composition of aggregate. The second application in 1978 covers the raised basement and northwest side of the house, is shaped more like fieldstone and has a smoother texture. The house was elevated almost ten feet off the ground on a concrete block foundation when it was moved to its current location.

The core of the house is a circa 1790, single-pen, hewn log dwelling with a side gable roof. The approximately nine-inch square oak logs used to construct the walls are hewn on two sides and joined at the corners with tight V-notches. The top and bottom of the logs are not hewn, as those areas were covered by chinking. The building rests on square hewn sills spanned by half-round joists (some of which are still covered with bark) that are mortised into the sills. Termite and powder post beetle damage has riddled the sills and joists. The stripped pole rafters that support the roof of the original portion of the house are joined by round pegs.

It does not appear that the interior of the house was immediately finished, but the logs were never whitewashed. No first period windows or doors

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<sup>10</sup> United States Census, Population Schedule, Davidson County, North Carolina, 1900-1920; Lois lone Hotchkiss Heuss, *Christian Bodenhamer*, 90, 169, 248.

<sup>11</sup> Lois lone Hotchkiss Heuss, *Christian Bodenhamer*, 90, 248.

survive.<sup>12</sup> The house was remodeled during the first half of the nineteenth century, perhaps soon after Christian Bodenhamer inherited the property in 1820. The interior walls are covered with flush horizontal sheathing boards ranging in width from seven to thirteen inches. The boards are attached to nailing strips on the log walls with cut nails. The wide tongue-and-groove floorboards in the room are attached to the joists with cut nails and are now covered with carpeting. The ceiling is obscured by asbestos tile.

A corner stair provided access to the upper room of the house, which is also finished with flush horizontal sheathing boards on the ceiling, gable ends and kneewalls. The floorboards in this part of the house are covered with layers of plywood, asbestos tile and carpeting. The raised-panel, jack-planed door of the stair closet is held closed by a wood latch and hung on cast iron butt hinges. Two generations of cut nail holes in the stair stringer and winder support cleats confirm the theory that the stair was relocated.

The log dwelling may have originally had full-width a back porch. At a relatively early date this porch was enclosed to form a rear shed room. A two-raised-vertical-panel door separates the main room of the house from the shed. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges and has a replacement Victorian-era rim lock. The wall the shed room shares with the main section of the house is sheathed with flush horizontal boards, but the other walls of the rear shed were covered with thin sheets of plywood in the 1950s. When Dempsey and Gladys McDaniel purchased the house in 1954, they added central partition walls in the main room of the house, the attic room and in the shed room. The western half of the shed room was converted to a bathroom. They also moved the stair to the western side of the partition wall on the front elevation of the house and replaced the front door.

A two-board-and-three-batten door with cast iron butt hinges was recently removed from the house, but is still in the possession of the current owners, Mike and Vickie Miller, at a property in Virginia. The door opened into the kitchen wing, which may also date to the circa 1820s remodeling of the house. The room, which is frame rather than log construction, retains wide horizontal board flush sheathing and a simple post-and-lintel mantel with a wide shelf. The kitchen floorboards are covered with sheet

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<sup>12</sup> The current owners removed the drafty six-over-six window sash with "old wavy glass" and wide muntins and replaced them with one-over-one windows. During that process they discovered some nails that may have been wrought in the window frames, but those nails were not available for examination in the context of this evaluation.

vinyl. The McDaniels added cabinets on the north and south elevations of the room in the 1950s and the Millers have since installed a large kitchen island. A door in the rear elevation of the kitchen leads to a small room at the top of the basement stairs. A door at the landing on the stairs opens onto a screened-in porch at the rear of the house.

When the McDaniels added a dining room to the front of the kitchen wing in the 1950s they removed the sheathing boards on the north elevation of the room and reused them on the north wall of the dining room. The floorboards in the dining room are narrow tongue-and-groove pine.

A drop-down stair panel in the northeast corner of the kitchen ceiling provides access to a small attic under the side gable roof of the kitchen wing and the shed roof of the front porch. The upper section of the north and west log walls of the original portion of the house are exposed in this area. Three short weatherboards attached with cut nails are cut off at the angle of the original kitchen roof, which was raised approximately nine inches by the McDaniels in the 1950s. Nailing strips for the weatherboards removed from the front of the house are still in held in place by cut nails.

#### Evaluation

The John and Catherine Bodenhamer House is not eligible for the National Register under any criteria. The land associated with the house had an agricultural function, but this context is not significant enough in a primarily agricultural part of what is now Forsyth County to justify eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture. In addition, the field patterns are no longer intact and no outbuildings survive. The Bodenhamers were relatively prosperous farmers who were active in local affairs, but they did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The circa 1790 log house is encapsulated in a series of additions and many original architectural elements have been removed and/or altered, thus compromising its integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The application of permastone to the exterior and the elevation of the building on a ten-foot foundation dramatically changed the overall appearance of the dwelling. In addition, the house was moved two-and-a-half miles from its original location. Although the current location of the house adjacent to Abbots Creek and High Point Road is similar to the original location, its integrity of setting was diminished. Finally, the house is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from

other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Although the John and Catherine Bodenhamer House does not retain enough integrity to be listed on the National Register, it is important to consider that the building does retain some significant late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century architectural elements that are worthy of further investigation in the context of the architectural history of southeast Forsyth County, particularly as there are so few non-Moravian buildings surviving in the county from this period. A comparable building with a greater degree of architectural integrity is the John C. Clayton House, located on the Clayton Farm in the Stanleyville vicinity in northern Forsyth County. The two-story, single-pen, weatherboarded, log house was constructed around 1800. The house features a heavy timber frame shed on the rear elevation, wide overhanging boxed eaves with prominent cornice returns, beaded ceiling joists, beaded horizontal sheathing boards and a narrow corner stair. When the building was moved in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century the chimney was replaced and a partition wall installed in the house to form a hall-parlor plan.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Ruth Little, "Clayton Family Farm," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2001.



**Front (North) Elevation**



**Side (West) Elevation**



**Side (East) and Rear (South) Elevations**



**Side (East) and Front (North) Elevations**





**Stripped Pole Rafters in Original Log House**



**Exposed Log Wall (West Elevation of Original House)  
View from Kitchen Attic**



**Living Room – Original Log House**



**Kitchen Wing**



**Relocated Corner Stair**



**Stair Closet Door**

## Bibliography

Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003.

Bodenheimer, Millard H. *Browntown and Abbotts Creek*. n. p.: n. d.

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Forsyth County Courthouse, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Heuss, Lois lone Hotchkiss. *Christian Bodenhamer Bodenheimer-Bodenhammer of Rowan County, North Carolina, and His Descendants*. Charlotte: Herb Eaton, Inc., 1979.

Little, Ruth. "Clayton Family Farm." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2001.

Miller, Mike and Vickie. Interviews with the author, February 19 and 20, 2004.

National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15*. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991.

United States Census. Population and Agriculture Schedules. Rowan, Davidson and Forsyth Counties, North Carolina, 1790-1930.

**APPENDIX A**

**Professional Qualifications**

# Heather Fearnbach

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**POSITION:** Architectural Historian

**EDUCATION:** M.A. History with Emphasis in Public History (1997)  
Middle Tennessee State University

Graduate work in Anthropology (1994-1995)  
University of Tennessee at Knoxville

B.A. English Literature (1993)  
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop – FHWA (2002)  
Raleigh, NC

NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course (2002)  
Raleigh, NC

Introduction to Section 106 of the  
National Historic Preservation Act (2002)  
Raleigh, NC

**PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:** American Association for State and Local History  
Capital Area Preservation  
Friends of MESDA  
Historic Stagville Foundation (Board Member 2001-2003)  
Joel Lane House Foundation (Board Member 1999-2002)  
National Trust for Historic Preservation  
NC African American Network on Historic Preservation  
Preservation North Carolina  
Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (2002-2003)  
Vernacular Architecture Forum

**EXPERIENCE:**

Ms. Fearnbach is an Architectural Historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. and is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Fearnbach conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. As part of her evaluation of historic structures, Ms. Fearnbach delineates National Register boundaries and justifies those boundaries as part of Section 106 documentation. Ms. Fearnbach prepares National Register nominations and coordinates reviews with local, state and federal agencies as needed. She also conducts comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in South Carolina and North Carolina.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Fearnbach worked as an architectural historian with the North Carolina Department of Transportation. During her employment there, she performed architectural identification and analysis for the project planning process, assessed project effects, devised and implemented mitigation as required by Section 106/4f, prepared relevant parts of environmental documents as required by NEPA, provided technical expertise for staff, Division personnel and the general public, coordinated the Historic

Truss Bridge Relocation and Reuse Program, and reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents. Ms. Fearnbach has also served as the head of the Architecture Branch for the Historic Sites Section of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources and as a Site Manager at Somerset Place State Historic Site in Creswell, North Carolina.

Some projects Ms. Fearnbach has been involved with are listed below.

- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Replace Bridge No. 325 on SR 2165 over Landrum Creek, Chatham County (February 2004)*
- *Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (January 2004)*
- *Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination and Management Plan, Randolph County, North Carolina (December 2003)*
- *Riverside Industrial Historic District National Register Nomination, Buncombe County, North Carolina (December 2003)*
- *Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination, Rutherford County, North Carolina (November 2003)*
- *Benjamin W. Best House National Register Nomination, Greene County, North Carolina (November 2003)*
- *Washington School National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (September 2003)*
- *Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)*
- *First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)*
- *Oak City Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)*
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (August 2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 40 on US 70 Business over the Tar River, Johnston County (July 2003)*
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2003)*
- *Historic Structures Recordation Plan for the John Mathews House, Nash County, North Carolina (November 2002)*

- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (September 2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Robson House, with Peter Sandbeck, prepared for the Exhibit Design Section of the Museum of History, Raleigh, North Carolina (August 2002)*
- *Peace House National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Application, Granville County, North Carolina (August 2002)*
- *Ashland National Register Nomination, Bertie County, North Carolina (April 2002)*
- *John Johns Farm National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (April 2002)*
- *J.R. Nowell House National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)*
- *Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: New Location for NC 218 from US 74 to SR 1462, Anson County (March 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Widen US 29 to a Multi-lane Facility from South Scales Street to NC 14, Reidsville, Rockingham County (February 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351 over the South Fork of the New River, Watauga/Ashe County (January 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 88 Widening from US 221 Business to NC 194, Ashe County (July 2001)*
- *Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County, North Carolina (January 2002)*
- *King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County, North Carolina (January 2002)*
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Application: Brentwood School, Guilford County, Powell-Horton House, Hertford County (January 2002)*
- *Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County, North Carolina (January 2002)*
- *Idol's Hydroelectric Plant National Register Nomination, Forsyth County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Hauser Farm National Register Nomination, Surry County, North Carolina (May 2001)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 28 on SR 1222 over Shingle Landing Creek, Currituck County, North Carolina (February 2001)*



- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 168 on SR 1217 over Cove Creek, Watauga County (December 2000)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 20 on SR 4121 over Deep River, Guilford County (December 2000)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 316 on US 70 Business over Campus Drive, Durham County (November 2000)*
- *Garrett's Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County, North Carolina (September 2000)*
- *St. Luke's A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination, Halifax County, North Carolina (May 1999)*
- *CSS Neuse National Register Nomination, Lenoir County, North Carolina (May 1999)*

**PUBLICATIONS:**

"Denominational Histories" with Teresa Biddle-Douglass, Rebecca Smith and Carroll Van West in *Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American Churches* (Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 2000).

*Paving the Way: A Bibliography of the Modern Natchez Trace Parkway* with Timothy Davis, Sara Amy Leach and Ashley Vaughn (Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, 1999).

*Index of Tennessee Historical Quarterly* (Winter 1998).

Entries on Andrew Jackson Donelson, Samuel Donelson and Stockly Donelson in the *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, 1998).

## JENNIFER F. MARTIN

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<b>POSITION:</b>	Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian
<b>EDUCATION:</b>	M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation (1994) Middle Tennessee State University
	B.A. History and B.A. Sociology (1987) University of South Carolina
	Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (2001) University of Nevada, Reno
<b>PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:</b>	Preservation North Carolina Board of Advisors Vernacular Architectural Forum National Trust for Historic Preservation American Association for State and Local History

### EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Martin currently serves as Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. She is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Martin conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. Documentation includes the determination of National Register eligibility and areas of significance as well as the justification of proposed National Register boundaries. Ms. Martin prepares effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources. Ms. Martin prepares nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and conducts architectural surveys sponsored by the National Park Service.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Martin was employed with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh as the National Register Coordinator for the State Historic Preservation Office. She reviewed and processed all nominations to the National Register and coordinated meetings of the National Register Advisory Committee. In addition to her principal duties, she administered several program areas including environmental review, local preservation commissions, grant projects and Part 1 tax credit assessment. During her two-and-a-half year tenure as National Register Coordinator, 114 nominations were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Prior to her promotion to National Register Coordinator, Ms. Martin served as Preservation Specialist in the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville.

Some projects Ms. Martin has been involved with are listed below.

- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)*
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (August 2003)*

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Forsyth County (2002-2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Halifax and Northampton Counties (Spring 2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass, Pender County (February 2003)*
- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination, Valle Crucis, Watauga County, North Carolina (Spring 2003)*
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office (2002-2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Hertford County (Fall 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening, Durham County (October-November 2002)*
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, Belmont, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Forsyth County (Summer and Fall 2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (September 2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (September 2002)*
- *Research on historic train stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina. (July 2002 to present; ongoing).*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 158 Corridor, Hertford County, North Carolina (August 2002)*
- *Dudley High School, National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina (August 2002)*
- *Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina (April 2002)*
- *Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 52 Corridor, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March 2002)*

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 19/23, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (June 2002)*
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey (for the City of Darlington and the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office), Darlington County, South Carolina (October 2001-June 2002)*
- *Dare and Currituck Counties Architectural Survey, Dare and Currituck Counties, North Carolina (2001-2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation (for The LPA Group) Phase I Survey for Improvements to Exit 33 on I-77, Iredell County, North Carolina (December 2001-February 2002)*
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Madison Schools Complex, Rockingham County; Clayton Mill, Johnston County and Clemmons School, Forsyth County. (December 2001-January 2002)*
- *Upper Richland County Architectural Survey, Richland County, South Carolina. A project partially funded by the National Park Service and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (2001-2002)*
- *Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey, Richland County, South Carolina. A project partially funded by the National Park Service and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (2001-2002)*
- *Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination, Burke County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Jesse Penny House and Outbuildings National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Expansion II National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over the Ivy River, Madison County, North Carolina (August 2001)*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 56 on SR 1250 over Canoe Creek, Burke County, North Carolina (August 2001)*
- *Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination, Orange County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Cowee-West's Mill Historic District National Register Nomination, Macon County, North Carolina (October 2000)*
- *Duplin County Architectural Survey (for Duplin County and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office), Duplin County, North Carolina (2000)*

**PUBLICATIONS:**

“Biltmore Complex,” “Biltmore Forest School” and  
 “Appalachian Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of*

*Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University (expected publication 2002)

*Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina*. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000.

*A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (co-author). University of North Carolina Press, 1999.

**AWARDS:**

Certificate of Commendation for *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast*. Presented by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), October 2001.

Griffin Award for Notable Research and Publication. Presented by the Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County, 2000.